

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1805.

[No. 1352.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
11 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and in boxes,

Mouth and dip Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and trails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,

Dulls, Plaids, Kerseymeres, Negro Cottons,

Serge, Blafticks, blue Frieses,

Cathances, Russies, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicos,

Irish Linens, Silesia do.

Oestersburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Mohin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Moulins and Table Clothes,

Bandannas Handkerchiefs,

Calico Thread, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

Gin,

60 cals Dutch Linseed Oil,

2 bales German Ticklenburgh

1 cals Britannias,

1 do. Platillas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,

In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE.

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit

for immediate sale,

Three hds. old Grenada Rum,

Three cals Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

For Cash given for Otter and

Mink Skins.

April 25.

JAMES SANDERSON

Has received, in addition to his late general sup-

plies, which he will sell, by the quantity, v.e.

ly low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Bran-

dy,

4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum,

20 barrels New England ditto,

5 pipes particular Teneriffe V. ne.

12 half-pipes do. do. do.

25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.

9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen

6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheeke.

20 hogheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,

28 hogheads Virginia TOBAC-

CO now in store.

May 31.

BUILDING LOTS.

H ALF an acre of ground, on the corner of Washington and Duke streets,

will be laid off in lots, to suit applicants, and

will be had at a moderate annual rent forever.

HEWES & MILLER.

June 19.

This day is Published,

And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book

store, and THIS OFFICE,

(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

A POLO G Y,

for Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFES SION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard

McNemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson,

Johnston,

et al.,

and a few others.

Johnston,

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

Burn these cases,
We still have judgment here; that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which being taught, return
To plague the inventor.
Shakespeare.

IT were devoutly to be wished that some person properly qualified to do justice to the subject, would sit down and write a history of Quacks and Quackery: It would be not only instructive, but entertaining. Rigid dramatic critics condemn tragic-comedy as an infraction upon the strict rules of the drama; but the far greater part, & many of the wiser of mankind admire it; at least in representation: And it is probable that a history of that serio-comic business, Quackery would be productive of all the amusements which can be derived from that kind of performance.

If empiricism be closely examined it will be found that its origin and first progress are not more ludicrous than its consequences are fatal; so that whether in physic or in politics, it may truly be called the merry come sorrow of mankind. The *malade imaginaire*, or *hypocondriac* is the first that enters on this scene—the doating old Lady Bountiful follows—the Quack succeeds, and the sexton furnishes the catastrophe with his spade. During the course of the play, many curious incidents occur, and personages come on. KEYSEE and LEAKE, SOLOMON and BRODUM, and a hundred others go off on one side with their pockets full; while their patients on the other, present a group resembling a field on the close of a day of battle—some lame, some blind, some groaning, some moaning and motionless, though alive, and many more motionless, because dead. The pranks performed, and the mischiefs accomplished, by the Medical Quack, however, are few and trivial when compared with those of the Political Empiric—here the comedy is less, and the tragedy more. Individual and family injury follow in the train of the one—national desolation in that of the other. The whole tribe of quacks in physic, from the first cataplasm that ever was laid to human flesh, up to the last box of pills that was opened yesterday, taking in with the avowed all the secret ones, the regular troops, as well as volunteers—whether pushing forward with college diplomas in their hands, or self-puffs in the papers, have not performed half the ruin that has been accomplished by a single political quack. The *malade imaginaire* is the people—the quack is the demagogue, and he in the upshot either calls in a friend, or himself in person performs the sexton, in the shape of a despot, who with the sword and gibbet, instead of a spade and shovel, closes the whole with the never-failing catastrophe. There is this difference, however, between medical and political empiricism; in the former, the *hypocondriac* precedes and creates the quack—in the latter, the quack creates the *hypocondriac*. But the worst of it is, that in both cases, when once the habit of taking medicine is acquired, an appetite for it continues long after the original disorder, if ever there had really been any—and this it is the interest of the quack to encourage; so that at last physical medicine becomes almost the daily food of one, and political medicine, alias innovation and revolution, that of the other—as if drugs and revolutions were in themselves intrinsically pleasant and salubrious.

It is to be feared that this country is now become the fixed and settled emporium of political empiricism. The immense shoals of quackery, generated by the French revolution in Europe, together with jacobinism, have been entirely ingulphed in the maw of that unwieldy, all devouring monster

of the deep, the Corsican—*quæst in gungite vallo*. But the spirit which animated them, now sweeps over America, destroying its happiness and wasting its constitutional strength.—The insatiable spirit of innovation—omnivorous innovation, which, like a certain animal, procreates eternally, and then devours its offspring, now agitates the union. With change after change it is unsatisfied. Jacobinism, at this moment as much alive, though not so actively sanguinary, in America as it once was in France, has now brought this union to the last station of that political anticlimax—the lowest step in that ladder by which it brought down that great country to the grasp of a foreign usurper, and by pretty much the same means. Of the different ranks, which, in spite of man's efforts, Nature erects, and ever will erect, in every country, by means of her bounteous gifts of talents and virtues, Jacobinism ever aims at the destruction of the highest, and contrives by cunning stratagem to enlist all the inferior ranks against it, and by exciting all the bad passions, jealousy, suspicion, and envy, to beguile them into one common cause, as if against a common enemy: No sooner has Jacobinism completely effected this than it creates a further division, and separates from the mass the next rank, who are little to be pitied, as they had joined in destroying the first: Thus it succeeds, cutting off piece by piece, till it gets the dregs of the society to the top. When that is done, then Jacobinism is triumphant, for those are her own appropriate instruments; and with those, she, or some of her favorite minions, in shape of a despot, rules the whole, and rules those very instruments themselves. In the prosecution of this plan, she calumniates or eulogizes just as suits her purpose, truth being to her alien and abhorrent. In depreciation of those she wills to put down, there is no falsehood, however glaring, no calumny, however infamous, that she will hesitate to utter. To advance those whom she wishes to succeed, there is no eulogy however false, fulsome, or bloated, which she will not bestow, and seal the gift with the sacred signet of an oath. Those whose praise she trumpeted and swore to yesterday, to-day she will calumniate on oath in their turn. And thus go, calumniating one set of men out of office, and eulogizing another, and a worse, into it, in endless succession, till she accomplishes her purpose.

If the reader will look to the northern states he will find this amply exemplified; and soon see the *dénouement* (now approaching) of a process of this kind. There he will see the very same demagogues who, by their atrocious calumnies of the federal leaders, and their extravagant praise of their (then) own, put the latter into power and office, now using the very same means to put those out and destroy them, and place another set in their place. By those, and such means, Gov. M'Kean, Mr. Dallas, Dr. Logan, &c. &c. were put into power and their predecessors, the federalists, were completely excluded: now, the federalists being crushed, those very gentlemen who filled their places are considered as equally just objects of jealousy, suspicion, and hatred: They have, moreover, the sin of knowledge and talents on their heads, and they are to be put down too; and the base calumny and scurrility with which they treated their predecessors, are now bestowed upon themselves, by the very men who helped them in it. If the exaggerated, fulsome panegyrics which were bestowed by the Jacobins upon M'Kean, Dallas, &c. &c. at the first election of the former to the chair of Pennsylvania, were compared with the anathemas now fulminated at them from the same quarter, the contrast would astonish and con-

found many who, from forgetfulness, do not perceive the full wickedness of the bushels.

Congratulatory addresses flowed in upon the governor from those very persons, couched in terms of the most extravagant eulogy; and in reply to them he descended to low as to imitate them in abuse of the federalists, and even to adopt the language of the most vile, venomous and infamous prints of that day; calling his opponents in the election, *aristocrats, old Tories and apostate whigs*. By those and such sort of means did M'Kean excited the very worst passions in the community to aid him in his ambition depending no doubt upon his own talents, as well as influence and authority, to keep them down in subserviency to his views. But he has found that in doing so he overrated his own powers; that as evil raised him to power, evil still greater may possibly hurl him from it; that though he could ride on the whirlwind, he cannot guide the storm; and that in the means which he took to destroy the federalists, he only gave strength to the pernicious system of policy by which he is himself now assailed. Like Macbeth, he has judgment here, that he has but *taught bad instructions, which being taught, now return to plague the inventor.*

(To be continued)

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Arrived, ship Brutus, Pendragast, in 28 days from Lisbon. Left there, May 27th, ships Favorite, Petley, of Salisbury; Ceres, Riker, N. York, to sail in 8 or 10 days for India; Susan, Loring, Miles Standish, Davie, Plymouth;—Trio, Story, of Boston, captured by the British on her passage from Bordeaux to St. Lucar, on trial; schooner Juno. Hall, of Dunbury, to sail in 8 or 10 days for Boston. Left at Cadiz, May 10th, (from a Cadiz paper of that date) the Caesar, Gardel, from Leghorn and Malta; Montecello, Wilson, Norfolk and Algiers; Rebecca, Davis, Gibraltar; Antonia, Rawlings, St. Lucar; Edward and Charles, Pilungel, Norfolk; Adriana, Kilhaugen, do. Pilgrim, Standell, St. Lucar; Centurion, —, New York; N. York, George, Philadelphia; Argus, Chamberlain, Norfolk; Venus, Cunningham, Amsterdam; Anna, Beresford, Lisbon; Hope, Berg, New York; Hudson, do. Spoke, June 6, in lat. 39° 34' long. 16° 40' brig Commerce, Mattocks, of New York, 24 days from Charlestown for Cadiz; 18th, in lat. 42° 20' long. 63° spoke ship Thomas, Gardiner, of and from New York for Bourdeaux, out 14 days, all well.—30th, in lat. 42° 18' long. 61° 42' spoke ship Fair American, of Bath, out 21 days, from New Orleans for Liverpool. July 7th, in lat. 41° 12' long. 66° spoke brig Juno, of and from Newburyport for Guadaloupe, out 4 days, 10th, in lat. 40° 18' long. 67° 39' spoke brig Swan, 18 days from Martinique for Newburyport, who had lost three men on the passage with the yellow fever, but supplied their places by three Americans taken out of a Charleston brig, from St. Domingo, which was captured a few days before by two privateers, who boarded him and treated him miserably. The day previous to the Brutus's sailing from Lisbon, the American consul received a letter from Captain Bush, of the ship Thomas, of Norfolk, at St. Lucar, where he says he was boarded by one of Admiral Nelson's squadron, who informed him the blockade of Cadiz and St. Lucar was raised, and permitted him to enter the latter port with a cargo of wheat from Bourdeaux. Passengers in the Brutus, Mr. Albin Aynard, Dr. Lewis Gomaz, Don Pedro Loserna, Mr. James Allen, jun. and Doctor A. T. More, formerly of the ship Canion, which sounded at sea on her passage from India, and who were carried into Lisbon by a Swedish vessel.

By capt. Pendragast, from Lisbon, we learn, that just before he sailed, a British fleet of war arrived at that port, the commander of which informed that on his passage he spoke a frigate which had been dispatched by admiral Gardner to England for a reinforcement. The captain of the frigate stated that the Brest fleet, consisting of thirty three sail of the line, were in full view, attempting to return to the harbor where he left the British fleet; that admiral Gardner having but 23 sail of the line, was unwilling to hazard an engagement, but that he was determined, if practicable, to prevent the French from entering the port, until the expected reinforcement should arrive.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

Arrived ship Mist, said to be 63 days from Tonningen, May 24, in the North Sea, spoke 27 English ship of war, who informed that the Dutch fleet was out.

All's schooner Chesapeake, built 24 days from Jaqueline. Sailed 30th June under convoy of ship Three Sisters, Littlebridge, for Philadelphia. Parted 17th off the S. W. end of D'Y Portug, all well. Left the schr. Eliot and Nancy, Yearly, for Baltimore in 6 weeks, brig Betty, 21 Tice, Donahue, ditto, uncertain; A. in surprise, Huddle, do, July 4, off the Cayman, spoke schr. Victory, 24 hours from Jamaica, for New York; off the Isle of Pines, Sat. 25th, H. Harrison, sixty four days from Bordeaux, for New Orleans. Lit. 22, long 86, a French privateer ran down upon us, fired a gun and stood off again.

NORFOLK, July 19.

William and Mary College Lottery.

Yesterday the drawing of this lottery terminated, in a manner equally unexpected and unpleasant. As few tickets remained, it was certain that the drawing would finish in the early part of the day; the ten thousand dollar prize had not been drawn, and the last drawn ticket being a prize of ten thousand dollars, made this day's drawing extremely interesting; accordingly a large concourse of persons were assembled, expectation was on tiptoe, and speculation great, tickets sold towards the latter part of the drawing at three hundred dollars each. About twelve o'clock the drawing finished, but behold there was no ten thousand dollar prize in the wheel. This circumstance occasioned no small degree of astonishment to all present, and to none more than the managers, who knew that it was put into the wheel. An examination immediately took place when the mystery was cleared up; it appeared clearly, that there had been a mistake in calling the ten thousand dollar prize, a five hundred dollar prize, as there is one more five hundred dollar prize recorded than was put in the wheel.

This mistake, for a mistake it can only be supposed, is attended with some uneasiness; in addition to which, it appears, there is one number short, not having been put into the wheel.—From what we can learn the lottery will be re-drawn.

By captain Farwell, of the ship Spy, in 14 days from Guadaloupe, we learn, that the day before he sailed, the Governor informed him, that he was determined that all Americans which were in future taken trading from St. Domingo should be put to death, and that official orders to that effect would issue the next day.

In the Spy came passengers, captains Harding, of this port; Gillies, of New York; and Gilpin, of Baltimore, with their crews; the vessels which they commanded had been some time since captured.

Captain F. says, that in Guadaloupe, it was generally imagined, that the fleet had failed for France.

CHARLESTON, July 19.

The schooner Chance, Childs, 12 days from St. Domingo, anchored at quarantine last evening. Capt. Childs contradicts the reports of the combined fleets having been seen from the heights of St. Domingo standing towards Jamaica. No accounts whatever had been received of their operations.

Desfaines is stated to have lost nearly the half of his army in consequence of the wells and springs in the vicinity of his camp having been poisoned.

VINCENNES, (I. T.) June 19.

The following is a letter from Capt. Clark to his excellency governor Harrison.

Fort Mandin, 1609 miles up the Missouri, lat. 47° 21' 47", N. long. 101° 25', W. April 2d, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

By the return of a party which we send from this place with dispatches, I do myself the pleasure of giving you a summary view of the Missouri, &c.

According to high as the Kanza, which is three hundred and three miles up the Missouri on the south-west side, we met a strong current with timber, the high country well watered and abounds in deer. In ascending as high as the Plate, we met a current not exceeding 6 miles an hour, distance we pass several rivers which side which water some fine bottoms continue wide, and with timber, this river is about hundred yards wide, at the mouth navigable, it heads in the mountains with the North river, Stone river, and passes through the Otter and thirty miles live in one village and can hundred men, 15 leagues high in the Panes and Penea republic in one village and can raise several hundred men; up the Wolf Fork river the Panis Louis live in and can raise two hundred men. These Indians have pastures frequently. River Piaton, hundred and thirty miles upstream, on the south-west side: here we find the antelope or the next river of size ascending, one river commonly called by Indians, Little river Detoux: it rises in lake Despice, fifteen miles from the river Demois, and is 100 yards wide. Here commences Sioux country. The next river of the Big Sioux river, which is the St. Peters and waters of the Minnepe, in some high wooded land. About ninety miles higher up, Jacque, falls in on the same river heads with the waters of Minnepe, at no great distance from its place. The head of the river is in Pilican lake, between the Sioux rivers and the St. Peter's country on both sides of the Missouri, from the River plate to that as very much the same appearance extensive fertile plains; with but little timber, and that little principally confined to the river bottom streams. The country east place, and off from the Missouri as far as Stone river, contains a number of small lakes, many of which fail to be so much impregnated with salt, as to produce all kinds of fish; certain it is, that the small streams from the hills on the south-west side, possess quality.

About the river Jacque, the country contains great quantities of mineral, cobalt, cinnabar, alumina, and several other things stone coal which is on the Missouri very indifferent. Ascending above the Jacque, the river falls in on the south-west side, the river is 1026 miles up, 15 miles wide, not navigable; it heads Black mountains, which run parallel to the Missouri, from the head of the Kanza river, S. W. of this place. Quicunque a broken country, 122 miles higher. White river falls in on the south-west side, and is 300 yards wide, and navigable, as all the other are, which are not particularly situated. This river heads small lakes, short of the bluffs.

The Mahan and Ponean na on the heads of this river and cum, and can raise 250 men, very numerous a few years ago, the small pox and the Sioux reduced them to their present Missouri, above White river miles higher, and on the west side.

RE, July 25.
St. Louis, 63 days from
the North Sea spoke at
and informed that the Brit-
ish, Hurst 24 days from
ridge, for Philadelphia.
Mr. Eliot and Nancy,
6 weeks; brig Betty,
uncertain; Mr. Eli-
ot, uncertain; A. M. sur-
geon, Cayman, spoke
from Jamaica, for New-
Orleans, July 1.
H.M.S. "Bacchus," 1805, a French privateer
a gun and took off a.

K, July 19.
College Lottery.
Drawing of this lottery
was equally unex-
pecting. As few tick-
ets were certain that the
wheel in the early part
of ten thousand dollar
drawn, and the last
drawing a prize of ten
made this day's draw-
ing; accordingly
of persons were af-
fected. One was on tiptoe,
heat, tickets sold to
part of the drawing at
bars each. About
the drawing finished,
as no ten thousand
wheel. This cir-
cled no small degree
all present, and to
the managers, who
put into the wheel.
Immediately took place
was cleared up; it
at there had been a
the ten thousand
five hundred dollar
more five hun-
recorded than was
a mistake it can on-
attended with some
position to which, it
one number short
it into the wheel.—
learn the lottery

all, of the ship Spy-
adaloupe, we learn,
he failed, the Go-
d, that he was de-
Americans which were
ing from St. Do-
to death, and that
effect would issue:
passengers, cap-
sport; Gillies, of
pin, of Baltimore,
vessels which they
in some time since:

that in Guada-
ly imagined, that
France.

ON, July 19.
chance, Childs, 12
ingo, anchored at
ing. Capt. Childs
ts of the combined
en from the heights
ending towards Ja-
nts whatever had
ir operations.
d to have lost near-
ly in consequence
ngs in the vicinity
been poisoned.

I. T.) June 19.
a letter from capt.
cy governor Har-

miles up the Mis-
47, N. long. 104°
1805.

a party which we
with dispatches,
sure of giving you
the Missouri,

ascendings high as the Kanza,
which is three hundred and thirty
miles up the Missouri on the
side, we met a strong current,
the bottoms extensive, and co-
vered with timber, the high country is
interspersed with rich, handsome prai-
rie, well watered and abounds in deer
and bear. In ascending as high as the
Plate, we met a current less
than exceeding 6 miles an hour
in distance we pass several rivers
each side which water some fine di-
stinct country, principally prairie
between Vincennes, and the Illinois,
bottoms continue wide, and cov-
ered with timber, this river is about
hundred yards wide, at the mouth
navigable, it heads in the rocky
mountains with the North river and
the Stone river, and passes through
open country, fifteen leagues up
river the Ottos and thirty Misso-
urine live in one village and can raise
hundred men, 15 leagues higher
the Panes and Penea republicans
live in one village and can raise seven
hundred men; up the Wolf Fork of
the river the Panis Louis live in one
village and can raise two hundred and
fifty men. These Indians have partial
power frequently. River Plate is
hundred and thirty miles up the
Missouri, on the south-west side:—
here we find the antelope or goat.
The next river of size ascending, is the
one river commonly called by the
Indians Little river Desnoix: it takes
rise in lake Desnoix, fifteen miles
from the river Demoiselle, and is sixty-
four yards wide. Here commences the
Sioux country. The next river of note
is the Big Sioux river, which heads
with the St. Peters and waters of lake
Winnebago, in some high wooded coun-
try. About ninety miles higher up the
river, Jacque, falls in on the same side
about one hundred yards wide,
his river heads with the waters of lake
Winnebago, at no great distance from
its place. The head of the river De-
son is in Pilean lake, between the
Sioux rivers and the St. Peters. The
country on both sides of the Missou-
ri, from the River plate to that place,
as very much the same appearance:
extensive fertile plains; with but very
little timber, and that little principally
confined to the river bottoms and
streams. The country east of this
place, and off from the Missouri as
low as Stone river, contains a num-
ber of small lakes, many of which are
said to be so much impregnated with
glauber salts, as to produce all its ef-
fects: certain it is, that the water in
the small streams from the hills below,
on the south west side, possesses this
quality.

About the river Jacque, Bruffalo
country contains great quantities of
mineral, cobalt, cinnabar, alum, cop-
peras, and several other things: the
stone coal which is on the Missouri is
very indifferent. Ascending 52 miles
above the Jacque, the river Quicum
falls in on the south-west side. This
river is, 1026 miles up, 150 yards
wide, not navigable; it heads in the
Black mountains, which run nearly
parallel to the Missouri, from about
the head of the Kanza river, and end
S. W. of this place. Quicum waters
a broken country, 122 miles by water,
higher. White river falls in on the
south-west side, and is 300 yards wide,
and navigable, as all the other streams
are, which are not particularly men-
tioned. This river heads in some
small lakes, short of the black moun-
tains.

The Mahan and Ponean nation rove
on the heads of this river and the Qui-
cum, and can raise 250 men, they were
very numerous a few years ago, but
the small pox and the Sioux have re-
duced them to their present state; the
Sioux possess the south west of the
Missouri, above White river; 132
miles higher, and on the west side.

The Mahan and Ponean nation rove
on the heads of this river and the Qui-
cum, and can raise 250 men, they were
very numerous a few years ago, but
the small pox and the Sioux have re-
duced them to their present state; the
Sioux possess the south west of the
Missouri, above White river; 132
miles higher, and on the west side.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

An arrival at Boston, which spoke
the United States Gun Boat No. 8, was
the bearer of the following letter from
the commander.

"Gun boat No. 8, at sea,
lat. 37, N. long. 16, 20,
W. May 17, 1805."

"Sir,

"The day I sailed from Bos-
ton, (4th May,) we had strong S. W.
winds. In crossing the Gulph stream
the wind blew hard from the N. N. W.
we did not however ship much water.
On the 13th and 14th instant we ex-
perienced a very heavy gale of wind from
N. W. to N. N. W. towards the
close of which we had a succession of
as heavy squalls as I have experienc-
ed for many years. Several times we
bore up and scudded before the storm,
the boat behaved well, and I pro-
nounce her perfectly safe to cross the
Atlantic.

"While scudding in the height of
the gale, a sea struck, and broached
us too, owing to the carelessness of the
the man at the helm. Our storm
square-sail was split, and blown to a
atoms, and our top sail yard which was
lashed on deck, was by the force of
the sea, broken into three pieces; we
then set the storm fore sail and made
very good weather.

"With the wind a little free we
sail eight miles per hour.

NATHANIEL HARADEN,
Commodore Edward Preble,
Boston.

A schooner from Marblehead, com-
manded by captain Smithurst, drift-
ing out of the harbor of Paflamaquod-
dy, whilst her papers as usual were in
the custom house, was met by a British
armed brig, who sent her barge on
board and took possession of her.
Some gentlemen from Eastport and the
custom-house officers who had gone
down for the purpose of taking the
papers on board the schooner, went
alongside, were at first forbidden to
come on board, whilst the British mid-
shipman (pointing to a particular man)
ordered him on board; he refusing they
lashed him and another man round the
neck and dragged them on board the
brig: at length the custom-house officer
was suffered to come on board; after relating the circumstances de-
manded a reason for the schooner's de-
tention, and informed them they were
under the American flag, and had the
vessel's register and people's protec-
tions; the lieutenant damned their flag,
register and protections, and ordered
all of them, except the two men they
had lashed on board, into the boat.
The captain of the schooner requesting
to see the custom-house officer re-
ceived a violent blow from one of the
British. Through the intercession of
the gentlemen of Eastport and St. An-
drews the two men were released after
having been in prison three days; but
the vessel is still detained at St. George.
The conduct of the British officers to-
wards our countrymen, would disgrace
Algerines.

[N. H. Gazette.]

From an English newspaper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters of the 4th of May, from
the coast of Spain, containing a cau-
tion of a nature rather extraordinary,
have been received in town. They
say, "in consequence of the rumors
in circulation here respecting Portugal,
we deem it prudent not to address you
any longer by the way of Lisbon, but
through the medium of Holland."

Madame Jerome Bonaparte has seen
very little company since her arrival
in London.

A letter from Paris, dated May 18,
says—"I suppose you have heard that

many of the United Irish are quitting
this country for America. Dr. McNe-
vin has resigned his commission in the
Irish Legation, and is going there;
Emmett is already there; Sammon,
the barrister, and Sweeney, who killed
Corbett in a duel, are also going."

It is reported that some meetings of
disaffected persons (some say several
thousands) have been lately observed
in the county of Kildare, Ireland.

The Paris Moniteur says, that "an
ambassador from the king of Persia
had arrived at Constantinople, to com-
plain of the conduct of a pacha of
of three tails, who refused to supply
with provisions a Persian army of
100,000 men, who were pursuing the
Russians, while he had granted supplies
to the Russians." The Moniteur adds, "the ambassador cannot obtain
any thing from a corrupt and enervated
Divan, who seem to be the only
persons in the world who do not see or
dare not look at the fate which attends
Turkey. They dread to perceive that
empire hasten to its ruin, and that
those Ottomans, formerly so proud
and brave, are on the eve of perishing
without the honor of war, so much
are they pressed and surrounded by the
Russians."

Bonaparte in answering the address
of the people of Milan, and speaking
of Italy, says—"God has given me a
good sword to scatter my enemies."

The king of Sweden has declared:
Stralsund a free port for the importa-
tion of British manufactures.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

18th July, 1805.

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of the Market
be and he is hereby instructed, not to rent out
the stalls of the market house, for the prese-
nt year, at a less sum than ten dollars per annum,
for each stall.

20th July, 1805.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act for
ascertaining the fees of prisoners committed to
the watch house, was brought in, and having
been read three times was passed and ordered to
be laid before the Mayor for his signature.

Ordered, That Messrs. Swift, Janney, and
McKinney, be a committee to see if any and
what alterations are necessary in the act for pro-
viding a revenue for the year 1805, and to re-
port by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Messrs. Swift, Lumdon, and
McKinney, be a committee to enquire whether
it be necessary to erect a bridge on Oronoko
street, between Columbus and Alfred streets, and
what will be the probable expence of the same,
and to report to Council.

23d July, 1805.

Ordered: That Messrs. Denale and Swift be
a committee to examine and settle the accounts
of the Corporation with Ralph Longden, and re-
port if any and what balance is due from the
Corporation to the said Ralph Longden, as keeper
of the poor house.

The committee appointed to enquire whether
any and what alterations are necessary in the law
for providing a revenue, reported a bill, which
was read three times and passed, and ordered to
be laid before the Mayor for his signature.

Test. JAMES M. MCREA, c. c.

keens	Colonade and croshar- red striped cambrick
Blue do.	ditto,
White and coloured	Lace,
marcellles,	64, Lace shawls,
Waistcoating,	Long ditto,
4-4 7-8, Irish lin-	Super brocaded do.
nens, long lawns,	English and French filk,
4-4 7-8, Shirting cot-	gloves,
ton,	Kid ditto,
Irish and Elanders sheet-	Pic nic mitts,
ing,	English split straw bon-
Platillias,	nets,
Brittanias,	Madras and bandanna
Silefias,	handkerchiefs,
Silk, cotton and thread	Batias,
bucery,	Mammadies,
Diaper table cloths,	Gurrls, calicos and
Napkins,	do.
Chintz calicos and	All of which he has determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

May 26.

NOTICE.

All persons that have claims against

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

BY THE

S U B S C R I B E R,

80 Hogsheads and

120 Barrels first quality Muscova-

do SUGAR.

JOHN TUCKER.

July 25.

coast

The subscriber wishes to LEASE,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
His two FARMS.

IN Fairfax county, near the Fall's Church, about 10 miles from Alexandria, and about the same distance from George Town—Each farm contains between four and five hundred acres—The lessee may have possession in November next, and can be furnished on the premises with what quantity of Indian corn he may deem necessary, at the market price.

BENJAMIN DULANY.

July 18.

co76.

FINLAY & COOK

INFORM THE PUBLIC,

That they have just received from London, via Baltimore, a small but well-chosen collection of ENGRAVINGS, from the best European artists, and which they presume are superior to any now offered for sale in Alexandria:

Amongst these works are—

A sublime representation of the last Supper, from a painting by West, historical painter to the king of England.

The Redeemer, by Miller.

Saint John, by the Rev. W. Peters, Rector.

A full length Portrait of Lewis the sixteenth, in his robes of state, by Collet, painter to the unfortunate king.

The Ale-House Door and the Hay-Market, with a few more Fancy Pictures.

They have, likewise, procured from Philadelphia a few Copies of the

POLYGRAPHIC PAINTING,

Lately introduced in America.

They consist of a beautiful allegorical design to the memory of WASHINGTON, and Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. WASHINGTON.

BURNISH and OIL GILDING executed in the best manner; and Frames for Paintings, Engravings, Needle Work, &c. &c.

King-street, Alexandria,

July 23.

2aw 3w

District of Columbia—to wit:

WHEREAS GEORGE W. POLLOCK hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the hon. Nicholas Fitzburgh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county, at the suit of Hugh Barr, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors all his property, real, personal or mixed: Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said George W. Pollock, that on Monday, the 29th instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at the court-house, in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said George W. Pollock, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the hon. Nicholas Fitzburgh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 23d day of July, 1805.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

July 23.

LANDS FOR RENT.

I will rent, of my estate in Caroline county, 5000 acres, for a term of 7 years. A considerable part of this land lies immediately on the Mattaponi river, and will produce five barrels of corn per acre; 'tis generally in good

PUBLIC SALE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Worshipful Court of Fairfax county, made at March term, 1805, we the subscribers will offer for sale, on the 31 day of August next, at the house of William Jacobs, in said county, our likely Virginia born slaves for cash; belonging to the estate of John Hampton jun. deceased; for the purpose of making a division amongst the heirs of the deceased.

THOMAS POLLARD, jun.
RICHARD SIMPSON,
WILLIAM SIMPSON,

June 15.

AS IT becomes a duty I owe to myself, as well as my friends, to take notice of a publication which appeared the last week in the Federalist, dated at Piscataway, the 13th instant, and signed by John F. Bowie, I shall briefly make the following statement.

A short time previous to the 4th of July last, this said John F. Bowie, had fabricated and told a most malicious and unfounded falsehood, implicating ladies of the purest and highest respectability. In consequence of which I took the liberty of chastising this valiant young man in a manner I thought such base conduct merited, which was by giving him a sound and manly caning.

Pursuant to this, by imposing on a friend of mine, who knew not the contents from its being sealed, & being unable to procure a gentleman to be the bearer, I received the subjoined Broughtonian challenge, which I shall publish herewith for the information of others. The inability of the said Bowie, to procure a friend in his own neighborhood where he was well known, still existing, he travelled upwards of forty miles to procure one, whom he knew to be a stranger to his machinations and vices, and prevailed on him to be the messenger to demand the satisfaction due a gentleman. Having doubts myself of the propriety of meeting such a man, with the advice of such friends as were about me, I required until the Wednesday following, to give a final answer. It will be, no doubt observed, that his publication dated the 13th has been premature, since the time fixed on for my answer, would not arrive before the 17th. I have now only to request a suspension of the public opinion, when a short time shall determine who is the poltroon John F. Bowie, or,

E. M. LYLES.

Alexandria, the 22d July, 1805.

JULY 5th 1805.

Mt Lyles and Mr Wife will please meet the underscribers of this note on the green at the ware house this evening at 4 O'clock prepared to give fair underwriters such satisfaction as they at that time will demand.

HEZEKIAH WHEELER.

JOHN F. BOWIE, jun.

direction

Messrs Lyles & Wife

now at

Mr Ducketts

FOR SALE,

250 Acres of Land, in the district of Columbia, about 5 miles from Alexandria and 2 from George Town: A large proportion is woodland of a good quality, abounding with good springs and handsome situations. I would lay off this land to accommodate those who may wish to buy from two acre lots to twenty, or sell it altogether. A small part of the purchase money will be required; and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Any person wishing to buy, may be shown the land by William Snelum, who resides upon it; and leave their names with Mr. John Gadsby, of Alexandria.

Sundry Lots may be had on ground rent, upon Duke-street, adjoining to Mr. Jacob Shucks's.

May 3.

eo7

FOR SALE,

250 Acres of Land, in the district of Columbia, about 5 miles from Alexandria and 2 from George Town: A large proportion is woodland of a good quality, abounding with good springs and handsome situations. I would lay off this land to accommodate those who may wish to buy from two acre lots to twenty, or sell it altogether. A small part of the purchase money will be required; and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Any person wishing to buy, may be shown the land by William Snelum, who resides upon it; and leave their names with Mr. John Gadsby, of Alexandria.

Given under my hand, this 25th day of June, 1805.

William Ramsay, Adm'r.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the minister.

2aw2m

Twenty Dollars Reward.

IN AWAY, from the subscriber, on the 7th of July,

A Negro Man, named LIGE;

He is an able strong fellow, large bushy head, green eyes, much pitted with the ill pox, very black, has a scar on his cheek, unkindly bad countenance, fond of company, strong drink. It is presumed that he is hardened by the free negroes of this town, or gone Dumfries where he was raised. It taken with the neighborhood of Alexandria, I will pay EN DOLLARS, and Three Skillings for every mile that he may be taken from town, and reasonable charges paid until it amounts to Twenty Dollars.

Reuben Johnston.

July 10.

2aw 2w 2h

N. B. He follows the seafaring business.

STOLEN,

ABOUT a fortnight ago, TWO SILVER DESERT SPOONS, London make; the letter H engraved on the handles. Who can give information by which the Spoons can be recovered, shall receive a reasonable reward, and the full value paid for the detection of the thief.

Apply to the Printer.

July 17.

2aw

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and

Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, &c. &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysuria, Billious Cholicks, Colic, &c., &c.

White and brown Soap and

Candles

Ruins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Ruins in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

&c. &c. ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOOD

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymers

Downs, Plains, Kerseys, Negroe Cotton,

Surge, Elastics, blue Friezes,

Cambrics, Russells, Yarn Stockings

Cambrics and Calicos,

Linens, Silks do.

Ornaments and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

Lace Muslins and Table Clothes,

Handmade Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats and

articles.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

12 o'clock, will be sold : the Vendue

RUM

in bls. and lbs. French Brandy in pi-

lls. and bls. Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in bls. tierces and bls.

Chocolate.

White and brown Soap and

Candles

Mould and dpt Candles

Ruins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Ruins in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

&c. &c.

Philip G. Mar-

Dec. 10.

10 pipes well flavor'd H

Gin,

60 cals Dutch Linseed Oil,

2 bals German Ticklenburg

1 cal Britannias,

1 do. Platillas Royal,

1 do. Cash given for O

Mink Skins.

April 25.

J. & T. V.

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira

for immediate use,

Three bls. old Grenada Rum,

Three calas Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Bran-

dy

Cash given for O

Mink Skins.

April 25.

JAMES SANDERS

Received, in addition to his late

pies, which he will sell, by the q

u low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac

4 pipes second-proof Ant

20 barrels New England

5 pipes particular Teneriffa

12 half pipes do. do.

25 calas calas, 2 and half dozen

9 boxes best London Mustard

each,

6 do. do. Double Gloucester

20 hogheads Black Quart Bot-

ALSO,